

tence, now fully established, of the voluntary principle—and, last, and most decisive of all, it is taught prophetically in the book of Revelation, when told that then will the kingdoms of the earth—(Bastile, or governing powers)—become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ; or the Governments of the earth become Christian Governments.

(Signed,) THOMAS CHALMERS.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

### EXPORTS.

The gross exports from the U. States were, for the year ending June 30, 1846; June 30, 1857.

\$102,141,893—158,648,682

Some of the most important items making up the above large sum are,

	1846.	1847.
Pork, bacon, lard and	1846.	1847.
live hogs,	3,883,884	6,880,842
Wheat,	1,681,975	6,049,350
Flour,	1,166,669	26,133,811
Indian corn,	1,186,663	14,395,212
Indian meal,	945,081	4,301,384
Rice,	2,564,991	3,605,896
Cotton,	42,767,341	53,415,848
Iron, and manufac-		
tures of,	1,151,782	1,167,484
Cotton goods,	3,545,481	4,132,523

During the same period there was imported into the United States, to the value of,

	1846.	1847.
Of which was in gold and silver,	25,000,000	25,000,000
From England and Colonies,	72,000,000	72,000,000
From France and do	25,000,000	25,000,000
From Cuba,	12,000,000	12,000,000
From Brazil,	7,000,000	7,000,000
From China,	6,000,000	6,000,000
Russia,	924,673	924,673
Prussia,	7,608	7,608
Sandwich Islands,	21,039	21,039

And exported to those countries as follows:

	1846.	1847.
To England and Colonies,	\$101,218,157	\$101,218,157
To France and Colonies,	20,819,107	20,819,107
To Cuba,	6,977,706	6,977,706
To Brazil,	2,943,778	2,943,778
To China,	1,832,884	1,832,884
To Russia,	750,450	750,450
To Prussia,	202,166	202,166
Sandwich Islands, no report, and wherefore?		

Some of the principal items of import, are as follows:

	1846.	1847.
Manufactures of Cotton,	\$15,192,521	\$15,192,521
do of Silk,	13,965,538	13,965,538
do of Wool,	10,891,803	10,891,803
Iron and do. of iron and steel,	8,121,325	8,121,325
Coffee,	9,109,391	9,109,391
Tea,	4,278,463	4,278,463
Sugar,	9,177,177	9,177,177
Molasses,	2,994,170	2,994,170
Distilled Spirits,	1,497,339	1,497,339
Wines,	1,762,091	1,762,091
Beer, Ale and Porter,	123,342	123,342

We have, at considerable labor, compiled the above statistics, which we hope may prove instructive to our readers. We should be very happy to publish similar statistics of the other commercial nations, had we the data from which to compile them; but not having reports from them, we are obliged to make use of such as we have, and shall use our endeavors to procure others for future reference.

A careful study and comparison of the above cannot but lead to profound reflection. The resources of a country that can increase its exports more than fifty per cent. in a single year, so large already, and at the same time amply supply its own rapidly increasing population, must strike the mind with amazement.

Another point of satisfaction is, that of the imports, amounting to one hundred and forty-six millions, but three millions are of a deleterious nature; the numerous remainder being articles and productions for the benefit of man. And while the increase of imports has been forty-four millions, the increase of liquors, wines and beer has been but \$115,339,—a ratio of increase very much less than the ratio of increase of population.

Among the articles of import it is curious to notice the item of nails, to the amount of \$53,000, while nails form a very large item of export from the United States. This is simply explained from a knowledge of the fact, that while no country can make cut nails to compete with the superb article manufactured so extensively in the U. S., the wrought or hand-made nail of England can be imported cheaper than it can be made, on account of the higher rate of wages in the former.

The gross amount of exports, divided by the gross population, gives about \$8 each to an individual. Such a proportionate amount at the Sandwich Islands would give an export of \$640,000, with the present population of 80,000; whereas, by the last report to the legislature, in 1848, the gross amount of exports was a little less than \$500,000, and the population was some ten thousand more than at the present time.

ITEMS OF NEWS BY THE PREBLE.—The whaling bark Hamilton, Capt. Wade, of Bridgeport, has been condemned at Hongkong.

The Hamilton, ship Howard, the Brighton, and several other whalers, had been obliged to return to port, in consequence of having contracted the small pox at Hongkong.

The Preble brings seven Hawaiians, part of the crew of the whaler Lagoda, who had been imprisoned ten months in Japan. She had previously conveyed seven white men from Japan to China.

The Preble spoke, at sea, on the 7th of Aug., the English lorch Sarah, 70 days from Hongkong, bound to San Francisco; and on the 8th, the U. S. ship Ohio, 18 days hence, all well.

The Preble has lost 21 men by the East India dysentery, and the scurvy has also made its appearance on board. Upwards of 40 are still down with dysentery, and have been removed on shore to the American Hospital.

NAVAL.—The U. S. S. Preble, Capt. Glynn, arrived on the 20th inst. from the East Indies.—She was bound for California, but falling ill with the Ohio, within about 800 miles of the American coast, and having the dysentery on board, her destination was changed to these islands, where we doubt not her sick can be better cared for than in California, in these gold-seeking times. We are sorry to hear that she has lost so many men, with the dysentery, before reaching this port.

The following are copies of three documents thrown on board the U. S. Ship Preble, while standing into the Bay of Nagasaki in April last. They were secured to a bamboo, by being thrust into a split in the end, and thrown on board, bamboo and all. Copies of the same are probably sent on board all foreign ships approaching the harbors of that isolated and exclusive empire.

To the Commander of the vessel approaching this Empire, (Japan) sailing under Dutch or other colors.

By express order of the Governor of Nagasaki you are requested, as soon as you have arrived near the Northern Carallos, to anchor there at a safe place, and to remain there until you will have received further advice.

Very disagreeable consequences might result, in case this order should not be strictly observed.

Translated by the Superintendent of the Netherlands trade in Japan.

(Signed,) J. H. LEVYSSOHN.

The Reporters attached to the Interpreter's office.

OFFER RAPPORTUUR, [L. S.]

ORDER RAPPORTUUR, [L. S.]

To the Commander of the vessel approaching this Empire, sailing under Dutch or other colors.

By express order of the Governor of Nagasaki you are requested, as soon as you have arrived near the Northern Carallos, to anchor there at a safe place, and to remain there until you have received further advice.

Please to answer as distinctly and as soon as possible, the following questions:

What is the name of your vessel?

What is her tonnage?

What is the number of her crew?

Where do you come from?

What is the date of your departure?

Have you any wrecked Japanese on board?

Have you anything to ask for, as water, firewood, &c?

Are any more vessels in company with you, bound for this Empire?

By order of the Governor of Nagasaki.

Translated by the Superintendent of the Netherlands trade in Japan.

(Signed,) J. H. LEVYSSOHN.

OFFER RAPPORTUUR, [L. S.]

ORDER RAPPORTUUR, [L. S.]

WARNING.

To the respect commanders, their officers, and crews of the vessels approaching the coast of Japan, or anchoring near the coast or in the bays of that Empire.

During the time foreign vessels are on the coast of Japan, or near, as well as in the bays of Nagasaki, it is expected and likewise ordered that every one of the ship's company will behave properly towards, and accost civilly the Japanese Government officers, and all the Japanese subjects in general. No one may leave the vessel or use her boats for cruising or landing on the islands, or on the main coast; and ought to remain on board until further advice from the Japanese Government has been received.

It is likewise forbidden to fire guns, or to use other fire-arms on board the vessels as well as in their boats.

Very disagreeable consequences might result in case the aforesaid should not be strictly observed.

THE GOVERNOR OF NAGASAKI.

PERU.—We have received files of Peruvian papers to the 21st of June. His Excellency the President, General Don Ramon Castilla, had opened the Chambers, invoked to extraordinary sessions, with a message, in which, after alluding to the movements of Tacna and Tarapaca, the ambitious views of General Bullivin, ex President of Bolivia; the efforts made to corrupt the Peruvian army and navy; the excuses of the press in encouraging revolution, and the revolutionary efforts of the heads of the conspiracy of the 21st of February, acting in concert with the agents of foreign governments abroad, he called the attention of Congress to the necessity of passing laws with a view to try and punish the disturbers of the public peace and to supply the deficit in the revenues arising from such disorders.

The report read to the Legislature by His Excellency Don Felipe Pardo, Minister of Foreign Relations, Justice and Ecclesiastical affairs, is a very able and well reasoned document.

LOCAL PROCEEDINGS.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that the people of Waialua, and vicinity, on this Island, have availed themselves of their legal rights, and have enacted rules for their local protection, which we hope will not merely prove advantageous to themselves, but also a hint to other localities to combine for mutual benefit, and to protect their cultivated grounds from the depredations of their own and other people's cattle.

The legal authorization for such a proceeding is found at page 55 of the old laws, and is as follows:—

1. If the people of any village, township, district, or state, consider themselves afflicted by any particular evils in consequence of there being no law which is applicable, it shall be lawful for them to go to a tax officer, judge, or any chief, and he shall give notice to all the people of the place, who may assemble at the place mentioned by the officer. Then they may devise a law which will remedy their difficulties. If they shall agree to any rule, then that rule shall become a law for that place, but for no other. It shall not however be in their power to make any law which is at variance with any law of the kingdom, nor on a subject of universal importance.

But laws respecting roads, fences, animals, and all such like things they may pass.

His Majesty, Kamehameha III., returned to Honolulu on Sunday last, from Hawaii. His return was somewhat hastened by the death of the wife of His Highness, the Premier, whose funeral was postponed until His Majesty's return.

His Excellency, the Minister of Finance, also returned with His Majesty.

The funeral of J. K. K. Alapai, wife of His Highness, the Premier, took place yesterday, according to previous notice. The attendance was large, both of official and private persons; minute guns were fired from the Fort, and the flags on ship board and on shore, were all at half-mast.

## Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

MR. EDITOR:—The following facts relating to a young American girl, I think cannot but interest your readers, especially as they are too well authenticated to admit of a doubt of their having taken place, in the manner to be mentioned.

The American whale ship Washington, which arrived here on the 13th inst., reports the whale ship Christopher Mitchell at Paita under the following circumstances:—The M. had touched in at Paita, for the purpose of putting ashore letters for home, and again left for the cruising ground; but on the second or third night out, when the watch was called, one of the crew was discovered to be a young girl, instead of a fair-haired boy, which created no little excitement on board, and caused the captain to put back again to Paita, to land his female sailor, to seek some congenial way of earning a livelihood, than using a tar bucket and marlinpike.

Her story before the American Consul, (who was at no little loss what to do, remarking that he had often had men discharged upon his hands, but never before one of the gentle sex,) was as follows:—

She is a native of Rochester, N. Y., was seduced, like thousands of others, from her home, by a villain who promised to make her his lawful wife, but who abandoned her in a short time and absconded to parts unknown. Returning to her parental roof, she was met by her parents with bitter scorn and driven from her home.

Too proud to ask assistance from strangers, and not so far lost to virtue as to think of subsisting by the only means which might now seem left to her, she put on male attire and for two months earned her living by driving a horse on the canal.

Tired of this, she determined to go to sea—first engaged as a cabin boy at \$4 per month—but was told by the shipping master that she could make more by a whaling voyage, and consequently proceeded to Nantucket to look for a ship.

It was with some difficulty that she obtained a berth, her youth and delicate appearance being much against her. One of the shipowners, at a place where she applied, (an old quaker,) at last became so much pleased with, as he expressed it, "the good face of the boy," that he persuaded the captain of the M. to take her on board. She performed her duty faithfully for the seven months previous to her discovery—never shrinking from going aloft, even in the worst weather, or the darkest night. She also pulled her oar twice in pursuit of whales, but the boat in which she belonged had never been fast to one of the monsters, or perhaps her courage might have failed her. She was a general favorite on board, never mixing with the crew any more than was absolutely necessary. Her quiet, inoffensive behavior had also very much prepossessed the captain and his officers in her favor.

When summoned into the captain's presence, immediately after the discovery, she made a full and voluntary confession, whereupon she was taken into the cabin, a state-room set apart for her use and every attention shown her that could be extended to a female on board ship.

When landed at Paita, the excitement and fatigue had somewhat overpowered her, but in one or two days she was quite well, and much elated with the prospect of soon reaching home in a vessel about to sail.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Capt. of the M., the American Consul, Capt. of vessels in port, residents, &c., for the interest they took in her welfare, and the measures they adopted for her comfort and safe passage to her native land.

Only once previously to her final discovery, did she run any risk of being exposed; but on the occasion alluded to, by suddenly working in a more bungling manner, she escaped detection. The cause of attention being drawn towards her on the above occasion, was the quickness with which she plied her needle—being more than a match for the other sailors, in that respect.

The fact of her being on board and doing her duty well, cannot be doubted. Her own narrative is as I have given it, and for my part I should not see why, under the circumstances, she should either exaggerate or refuse to disclose the whole truth.

Truly, when will wonders cease? Hoping our young heroine may reach home in safety, and that the story of her adventures may soften the hearts so ungenerally hardened against her, I remain, yours, &c., H.

Her name is Miss Ann Johnson, and her age 19 years.

OUR AGRICULTURE.—No. 3.

MR. EDITOR:—We have spoken in our previous numbers of the importance of agriculture to the Hawaiian nation, and urged the necessity of an entire change in the mode of cultivating the soil among the natives. They do not till the land to any great extent, because they do not know how, and they have not the means. Working in their way, their strength is soon exhausted and but little accomplished.

We have now another suggestion to make, which appears to us of importance; and that is, that an agricultural convention should be held at some convenient central place, embracing as far as possible all the planters on the several islands, and other gentlemen of intelligence who are interested in the object. Much good could not fail to result from such a convention to the planters themselves and to the public. The subject of Hawaiian agriculture would naturally be considered in all its bearings, and that by the concentrated wisdom of practical men, some of whom have had the experience of many years.

The planters thus brought together for a common object of great importance, would compare notes, collect statistics, state their difficulties and seek the means of removing them; record their progress, and their reverses, and if thought necessary, memorialize the government in regard to the interests of their business. The most important result to be anticipated from such a convention, would be a union of interest and feeling, and concert of action. If ever this were called for in any circumstances, it is among the planters of our islands, who are so few, isolated, generally poor, and having great obstacles to contend against. They must pull together, work to each others hands, taking large views of their work, and allowing no petty personal interests to set

them the one against the other. The way to avoid this is to fairly understand each other, seek a common interest, and this can be best secured by meeting in convention.

Without attempting to suggest all the topics which might be discussed in such a meeting of agriculturists, we venture to mention the following:

1. Native labor.—The difficulty of procuring it, how to be remedied; its value in comparison with the labor of foreigners; its advantages and disadvantages; how it might be improved; how many hours in the day should natives labor on the land; how much time should be allowed them for recreation.

Again, it might be inquired, how native women have been employed and how they might be employed, and the comparative value of their labor. So also of children and prisoners.

2. Wages.—Ascertain what is the ordinary rate of wages for native laborers on plantations; what also of foreigners; what wages can planters afford to pay; what proportion is paid in cash and what in goods; whether it is best to hire laborers by the day, or by the year; how native laborers are to be fed and lodged, at their own houses or on the farm, which is best; and how regular labor affects their morals and their health.

3. The comparative value of horses, oxen or mules, in the cultivation of the land.

4. Implements of husbandry.—The right kind of ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, cultivators, sugar mills, &c., for the islands; the defects of those usually imported, and how can suitable implements be procured at reasonable prices.

5. Crops.—Which is the most profitable on the whole, cane, wheat, corn, potatoes or coffee; and which is best adapted to the soil and climate of the islands and to native habits.

6. The manner of preparing the soil and planting sugar cane; what is the best kind of cane for seed; how it should be planted, how deep, how far apart, at what seasons; which is most profitable, the cane that blossoms or that which does not.

7. The comparative cost of producing and manufacturing the sugar cane; what proportion is a suitable compensation for the manufacturer; what is the net cost of producing an acre of cane; what is the average amount produced on an acre, &c.

8. Manuring.—What manure can be procured most readily and profitably for sugar plantations.

9. Seeds of all sorts.—How they can be obtained and by whom; what kind should be imported.

10. Laws necessary to protect agriculture.

11. Grazing and agriculture, how to be carried on, so as not to interfere with each other.

12. Fencing.—What material is best for fencing on the islands, and is fencing practicable.

13. Hindrances to agriculture on the islands; drought, want of fences, herds, want of capital, and the remedies for these.

14. The statistics of agriculture on the islands; the number of acres now actually cultivated by foreigners with sugar cane and coffee, and the average produce of an acre of each.

15. Can planters afford to pay 12½ per cent. for money, with which to carry on their farms? What is the wisest course for those who commence without funds?

Numerous other topics would doubtless suggest themselves to practical men, who come to apply their minds to the subject, but for our purpose this will suffice, that is, to show that such a convention would have no lack of matters of interest to engage their attention.

Should a general convention be impracticable, then let the planters on the several islands meet and confer together. On the island of Maui especially, the planters being somewhat numerous and not far apart, could meet for a day or two, without much inconvenience and with the general interests of their work. The time and place must be agreed upon of course by themselves, but we suggest that as many of them are obliged to visit Lahaina during the term of the Superior Court in November, that this be the time for an agricultural convention of all the planters on Maui, and if this proposition is acceded to, there is one who will pledge himself to attend if possible, and that is,

AN OLD FARMER.

For the Polynesian.

DEAR SIR:—In speaking of the "triumphs of justice and the rights of man in this newly discovered Kingdom," you say justly "All the honor of the triumph here is due to the BIBLE." As an illustration of the truth of this sentiment allow me to give you a brief account of a visit which I made to the island of Molokai in 1828 and a repetition of this visit in 1849.

In September 1828 accompanied by some of the chiefs from Lahaina, and a fellow laborer who had been in the field no longer than I; both of us being stammerers in the Hawaiian language, I landed on the east side of Molokai near Kalanah, the present Missionary station, and made the tour of the island. We examined schools, solemnized marriages, and as we were able, conversed with the people from place to place. The tour occupied some six days.

At that time the field was wholly unoccupied. No foreign laborer had visited the island. A few native school teachers had been sent by Hoapii, governor of Maui, to collect those adults who wished to learn to read, into schools, and as they were able, to afford them instruction. A few hundred adults were attending these schools, and some of them were able to read a little. There were no children taught on the island.

The school houses were of the most humble kind, commonly temporary ramshouses. No house for the worship of God had been erected. Ignorance was, of course, rife from one end of the land to the other. The people were only half clad, very little clothing excepting the native kapa being seen;—they were improvident, indolent, and exceedingly wild. I recollect that in one instance my companion and I wandered into a pleasant valley by the side of a stream of water till we came upon three or four men who were engaged in some kind of business, I do not now recollect what. These men appeared so savage, and their motions were so suspicious that we judged it prudent to retreat. In a word, the people of Molokai in 1828 were heathen; ignorant, degraded, wretched men and women, "living without God and without hope in the world."

Twenty-one years have elapsed and I am again

on this little island of some 6000 inhabitants. I am met on the beach with decently clad men and women, and I perceive at once a marked improvement in the appearance of every thing; lands better improved, houses of more decent structure, and cattle grazing about their doors.

I see also children cleanly, well dressed, book in hand, evidently intelligent and happy on their way to the school house, a large and commodious adobe building. I learn on inquiry, that not a district on the island is destitute of a school for children. Nearly a thousand of them—for I am happy to hear that the children on this island actually increase, a thing unparalleled on all the group—are collected with their books and teachers, and are making substantial improvement. No fewer than ten houses of worship, and of these, eight are of stone, all built by the people themselves, have been erected on this island. I visit the house of worship at Kalanah. 'Tis a beautiful structure some 90 by 50 feet, high walls with a gallery on the end well lighted, and filled with settlers. And then the 600 children, the "cold water army of Molokai," all dressed in clean and intelligent; the sweet singing of the choir, taught and led by a native master, the compositions, and speaking of some ten or more teachers, all listened to by a large and attentive audience. Need I say, Mr. Editor, that to me the indications of improvement were striking, exceedingly so? Need I say, that the approving remarks of Governor Young of Maui, of the Principal of the Seminary of Lahaina, and last, not least, of our good friend Judge Lee, met with a hearty response in my bosom?

And now let me repeat what I stated at the beginning of this communication. To the Bible, taught, read, revered, are yet to look for the triumph achieved on Molokai. Not a foreign plantation is seen; not a mercantile establishment; scarcely a foreigner has taken up his abode on the island, save the men who from the pages of the book of God have taught that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

Yours for the Hawaiian nation, SPECTATOR.

August, 1849.

For the Polynesian.

MR. HALL:—Perhaps a brief account of our recent Temperance Anniversary may not unprofitably occupy part of a column of the Polynesian.

Our usual time for this anniversary has been the first day of the year. But we were this year prevented from holding it on that day. It was deferred until the second day of the present month. The universal prevalence of the influenza diminished the number that would otherwise have attended at least one half. It has always been our practice to connect the Puhi Inu Wai with the examination and exhibition of all the schools on the island. The two days previous to the celebration were devoted to the examination of the scholars. This examination was not a mock or sham one, but as severe and faithful as examinations in any land. The examination resulted in the conviction of all present that more actual advance in knowledge had been made in all the schools present, than in any previous year. And that as a general thing the teachers had more ability and had been more faithful.

On the morning of the anniversary, the schools all assembled at an early hour in the large school-house, and were subjected to an ordeal severe, but highly beneficial. In the presence of several distinguished visitors the teachers were required to designate by name, the best scholar in their school, and after him a second and third. They were brought forward, and received suitable praise and encouragement. This being over, the teachers were required to point out all such in their various schools as had been refractory in not attending school or in not obeying their teachers. They were brought up before the gentlemen present, a trial which few of them it is hoped will be inclined to experience again.

A severe punishment could scarcely have been devised or one more likely to be remembered. This exercise being over, the schools formed into a procession and preceded by the Hawaiian flag, marched the fourth of a mile chanting a mass a native poem composed for the occasion. They entered the meeting house in due order, and were seated, the girls on one side of the aisle, the boys on the other. The people then flocked in until the house was well filled.

The exercises in the meeting house commenced with a beautiful chant from a choir of more than a hundred, followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Green. The audience was then addressed by a scholar from Lahaina, on the evils of idleness. The composition as well as the delivery did credit to the speaker.

The remaining exercises took place in the following order.

1. Declaration—a chapter in Proverbs.

2. Dialogue—Juda and Joseph.

3. Paul, Tertius and Agrippa.